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WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

NO. 591.

ARE WORKING-MEN "SLAVES!"

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Constitution.

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THE LITTLE HUGUENOT.

This is the true story of the escape of a little Huguenot from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day.

The massacre took place at Paris, in the year 1572. It was the practical consequence of the hatred of the Papists for the members of the Reformed Religion, who desired nothing but to think for themselves on subjects which concerned their eternal salvation. The King of France and his mother were at the head of the conspiracy; and the signal for the beginning of the bloodshed was the tolling of a church bell, in the immediate neighborhood of the Royal Palace. Men and women of the Royal Palace. Men and women of the Huguenots—the famous Admiral de Coligny—suffered with the rest of the victims. He was officially murdered at night, in his own house, and his dead body was thrown from the window of his bed-chamber into the court-yard below. This atrocious massacre was perpetrated in the name of Christianity; and was invented and directed by men who were acquainted with the existence of the New Testament, and who, in the natural course of their studies, must have read the words of the Sermon on the Mount.

father, the two boys, a manuscretal ta Vigerie. Our reaching the other side of the river, they passed the bodies of murdered figuenous, lead their inleading the other side of the river, they passed the bodies of murder as figuenots, without looking to the labod, at every without looking to the labod, at every them there in asfety, made ready to go out we can, and continue the work of the heart and photohod. Before he cent away, however, be addressed himself to do la Force, and in the ready have read the signal of the heart and photohod attempt to escape befor the ransom was paid attempt to escape befor the ransom was paid. Having been satisfied on this point, (for he knew well enough that, M. de la Force, and in who, and their innocent children, were assassinated, under the encouragement and superintendence of the Church and State, in all quarters of Paris. The chief man of in the natural course of their studies, must have read the words of the Sermon on the

In those times of savage cruelty, and of worse than Pagan wickedness, there lived at Paris Having delivered he message, the servant implored his master to seek safety by flight—the more especially, as he two Swiss soldiers, appointed to watch the prisoners, were secretly horrified at the massioner, and were perfectly ready to let them got. But M. de la Force, with a dauntless sense of honor, which would have influenced few men at that moment, and two brothers, who were Huguenots, and gentlemen of distinction in that day. One of the brothers bore his family name, and was called Monsieur de la Force. The other was known by the title of the Sieur de Caumont.

It so happened that some time before the day of the massacre, M. de la Force, the younger of the two brothers, had proved himself to be a good customer and friend to a certain horse dealer, of whom he had purchased, on various occasions, nine or ten horses. Strange as it may appear, this person, although he was a horse-dealer, was really a sensible, humane, and honest man. A few hours before the massacre began, he happened to be in the neighborhood of Admiral de Coligny's house, and he there saw or heard something which gave him a suspicion of the murders which the Papists were then on the point of committing. 'He im-

of his danger. The Huguenot gentleman thereupou immediately betook himself to his brother, the Sieur de Caumont, who lived near

nder the royal protection. This advice was adopted, and they set forth at once for the they?"

one of the boats had been removed to the opposite bank. This circumstance aroused their
posite bank. This circumstance aroused their
was searched for by the Count's order, was searched for by the Count's order or the county order. hat the conspiracy against their lives was anctioned in high official quarters. They resolved to return immediately; to get to horse with their families; to muster in a park in the neighborhood of Paris, called the Pre aux.

Clerca and the count, run over with his eye. Never mind. M dercs, and thence to escape to the safest places refuge at their disposal in the country. While they were preparing for departure,

all filled with soldiers armed to the teeth. Upon this, the fugitives mounted, without losing another instant, and made for the Pré-aux-Clercs. The horses were ready for M. de back-was detained so long that he gave up all to his house, closed all the doors, and determined to defend his children and himself on his in the blood of his pearest and dearest relationship.

number of assailants who were now approach-ing him. The street was filled with soldiers, who threatened to break in the door if it was ites, their demand was complied with, for the sake of not irritating them unnecessarily.

They rushed in at once, with their drawn

and all shouting together, "Kill, kill!" Their first proceeding was to disarm the master and his servauts, and to place them, with the two boys, in a corner of the room.

"Any one of you who likes may say his prayers and had better the cariok about it?"

said Captain Martin, "for you will all die gether in five minutes' time." M. de la Force, preserving his self-possession.

replied:

"Do what you will with me; I am prepared to die, if need be, in five minutes' time. But have some compassion on these children, who have offended so one. By putting them to have offended so one. By preserving death, you will gain nothing. By preserving their lives, you may profit yourself considera-bly, for I have the means of rewarding your

withdrew a few paces, and walked backwards and forwards for a little while, watching, on the other side of the street. In a few minutes he came back, and saying, "They are gone, yow—you may get up, my boy," put his ragged old cloak over the naked body of Jacques, and led him over the haked body of Jacques, and led him away by the hand. They had not valked many paces, before some people met thera, and asked who that strangely dressed boy was.

"My nephew," answered the Marker. "The little rascal has been getting drunk, and I am taking him home to give him a good whipping."

The worthy man's home was a gentling. they burst open closed doors, and broke open locked boxes in the court-yard. In a short space of time, all the property of M. de la Force, in money, plate, and clothes, had passed into

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that the worst consequences were to be appre-hended as the result of that unhappy circum

Having delivered by message, the servant

"I have passed my and to wait here till the ransom is paid," said, bat brave and admira-

ble gentleman; "and i will not save my lite

Hearing these word the servants hesitated

of paying a ransom, and that the money was to

"I was told there were two servants with

you; and I see neither of them. Where ar

Page had wisely flown to the protection of the two Swiss guards. Gast, unfortunately himself, had rushed up stairs to one of the

found, and was brought down stairs, to tak-his place with his fellow-prisoners. The Pag

They left the house, with their guar,

street in the neighborhood. There the so dier halted, drew their swords, called out all to gether, "Kill! kill!" and attacked their de

fenceless prisoners.

The eldest boy was the first slain; and his father was the next victim. The younget t son (the same who had shown such course in pleading for his life) had the presence of mind to drop to the ground with them, and o lie there as still as if he too had been killed by the

looking at the younger son, as he lay on the ground:
"Sad, sad! here is the body of a mere child!"

The boy, whose name was Jacques, hearing

The Marker instantly pressed him back to the ground again, and whispered:

"Hush! Don't move yet, my little man. The soldiers are still in the neighborhood."

Having spoken these words of warning,

fenceless prisoners.

dered proper clothing for him, and arranged that his bed should be made in her own dressing-room. Jacques did not forget his friend the Marker, in the happiness of finding an asylum. He begged thirty crowns from his aunt, and sent them out, with the ragged clothes, to his select committee of seven be raised to consider

which no words can prise as it deserves to be praised, steadily refused to profit by Gast's; by breaking my promits. Here I will stop till the money comes; a. I will leave it to God in his wisdom to dispc of me and of my chil-dren as he He sees go 1."

about taking to flight y themselves, not know-ing where to go, and not having any means of

On the sighth day the usual knock came at the usual time, and Jacques opened the door; but, seeing a stranger standing on the threshold, immediately clapped it to again in his face. Upon Lais, the man called through the door, "Don't be afraid, my boy; I am a messenger of your bunt's, and I am sent to know how you are." Jacques called back, that his health was excellent, and that he was very much obliged to his sunt; but he took good care not to open the door again. The deadly peril through the unforeseen exigencies of the public service.

Mr. Pearce expressed his concurrence with the views of Mr. Hunter as to the inexpediency to Mr. Hale's amendment. The law of 1820 to his sunt; but he took good care not to open the door again. The deadly peril through life of his sons, had been spared on condition his innocent entreaties. They spoke long; the boy, when he found his father getting agitated trying to console and quiet him. When they had said all that was possible to say, the only answer the Count condescended to give theu

Cautions as any grown man in Paris.

When the master of the house came back, a little later, Jacques told him what had happened. Gaillon, with a look of alarm, started up from his dinner, and ran to the Arsenal, to make inquiries at the apartments of Madame

was ev dently a Papist spy.

There was no resource now for Jacques but to resign all hopes of finding an asylum in Paris, and to risk the dauger of trying to escape into the country. If he had not possessed powerful frite ids at the Arsenal, he would never have been sole to make the attempt. As it was, his aunt's influence with the Marshal de Biron was r werful enough to give him another chanc, for his life. The Marshal had a royal passpet, intended for the use of two persons in his service—that is to say, of his steward, the S our de Fraisse, and one of the pages, who was accustomed to carry his written orders to the commanding officer of a troop of soldie's then in garrison in the country. It of the passport immediately, and that he should take facques with him in the character of

same sword-thrusts which had despatche! his father and his brother. Gast, the servant, was murdered last. All the clothing of the hodies out, they found the Sieur de Born waiting to lend shem his assistance, in case of any difficulties. He introduced Jacques to the official tions—to all outward appearance death-st, ined by his wounds, like the rest. As the Count and his men withdrew, believthis roommendation, the passport proved effect-ual; and the steward and the page rode

out question.

As oon as they passed the guard, Jacques asked where they were going to. "We are going into the country, if it pleases God," said the Spur de Fraisse. "I hope from my heart it may please Him," answered Jacques. And away shey went along the high road.

Aftentwo days' riding, they put up at an inn, After two days' riding, they put up at an inn, where they met with a person of quality, who had arrived before them, and who rejoiced in a train of seven mounted servants. The person of quality was a zealous Papist, and talked in high apirits of the successful slaughtering of the scoundrelly Huguenots, as he called them. He also took a great fancy to Jacques, and proposed as they were travelling the same way, to offer him the protection of his train of seven mounted servants. Jacques and the steward weye afraid to decline this offer. So the next day they all travelled together.

When they put up again for the night, the

day they all travelled together.

When they put up again for the night, the person of quality ordered his dressing gown, to make himself comfortable after the journey. Jacques recognised the pattern, the moment the dressing gown was produced. It had belonged to his father.

Once wrapped up comfortably, with his boots off and his legs on a chair, the person of quality resumed his rejoicings over the massacre of the Huguenots. He said that only one mistake of any consequence had been committed in the the Huguenots. He said that only one mistake of any consequence had been committed in the execution of that righteous butchery, and that was caused by allowing the Sieur de Caumont (Jacques's uncle) to escape. This circumstance the person of quality exceedingly regretted; but he was consoled by calling to mind that M. de is Force and both his children had perished, at Jacques some water to wash himself, and some ragged clothing belonging to the nephew, whom the boy now personaed. He was so poor that he had nothing to eat or drink; and seeing that Jacques had a little ring still left on his finger, he asked leave to go out and payn it to get some food. They supped and breatfasted the next morning, or the money obtained by the ring; and then the Marker asked Jacques what he proposed to do next, and where he wanted to go.

sent them out, with the ragged clothes, to his preserver, who was waiting at the gate.

Jacques enjoyed two days of rest and security in his aunt's dressing-room. At the end of that time, Marshal de Biron (Head of the Arbillery Department) was told that the King had discovered that certain Huguenots had taken refuge at the Arsenal, and that His Majesty was determined to have them sought for without delay. This bad news the Marshal communicated to Madame de Brisembourg, who immediately felt that her nephew was no longer in safety under her own roof.

The taxt morning, accordingly, she caused him to be dressed as a Page in the service of Marshal de Biron, and placed him, with many tears, under the protection of the Sieur de Born, a lieutet ant general of artillery, in whose good sense an I humanity she could put perfect trust.

Select committee of seven be raised to consider the question. In support of this proposition, he adverted to the chronic anarchy which had so long distracted the councils of Mexico, and that country. This protectorate he advocated in no spirit of aggression on the rights or sovering the country of a sister Republic. As a member of the Congress of 1823, he had aided in recognising the independence of Mexico, and that country. This protectorate he advocated in no spirit of aggression on the rights or sovering the country of a sister Republic. As a member of the Congress of 1823, he had aided in recognising the independence of Mexico, and that country. This protectorate he advocated in no spirit of aggression on the rights or sovering the country of a sister Republic. As a member of the Congress of 1823, he had aided in recognising the independence of Mexico, and that country. This protectorate he advocated in no spirit of aggression on the rights or sovering the country of a sister Republic. As a member of the Congress of 1823, he had aided in recognising the independence of Mexico, and that country. This protectorate he advocated in no spirit of aggression on the rights of good neighborhood

Hearing these word it he servants hesetated were then on the point of committing. He immediately thought of his kind patron and customer, and determined to warn him in time of the imminent danger to which he was exposed. The servants hese to go, and it is have destroined to warn him in time of the imminent danger to which he was exposed. The servants hese to go, and it is house, with the outpose of concealing to cross the Seine, M. de la Force living on that hank of the river which was opposite to the bank on which the King's Palace and the house. The river Seine was crossed by ferry-boats in those days. When the horse-dealer to house. On the nit day, when the range that part of the bank on which the Royal Palace stood, and asked for passage, in one of the ferry boats in attendance there, he was told that they were all engraged on special service. He went a little further on, to try whas he could do at the next station—but here are little further on, to try whas he could not he was upon cold to the was upon cold to the heart of the bank on the first apple for young that they were all engraged on special service. He was told that they were all engraged on special service. He was told that they were all engraged on special service. He was the first apple for young the repeal of so much of the existing the house. On the night young the proposing the repeal of so much of the existing the house on the night young the proposing the repeal of so much of the existing the house of some of the first apple to the large that provided with the artillery, in whose good sand the night young the service of the Marshal de Coligny were situated.

The serve de Born took Jacques out of the Arsenal, and brought him to a house in the house of Guillowed, and nothit. In passage, the service of the Marshal de Coligny were situated.

The serve de Born took Jacques out of the Arsenal, and brought him to a house for the marshal de long the proposing the repeal of so much of the existing the first applace of the might be could be proposing

had been adopted as the result of experience, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being debated in the Senate so late as six years ago, had been abandoned as undesirable.

de Britembourg. The information he received there jestified the worst suspicions. Madame de Britembourg had sent no messenger to inquire after her nephew's health. The stranger

retained. The necessity of some such discretionary power as it conferred was too patent to

A vote being then taken on the amendment of Mr. Hale, it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 30. Mr. Fessenden next offered an amendment declaring that no appropriation for the service of one fiscal year should be applied to the ser-vice of another, and that the Secretary of War should not enter into any contract except after notice given in pursuance of law, and that no contract should be made during the session of Congress, except in conformity with authority the Senate, which showed that the Secretary o War, in spite of the law of 1809, commanding that no contracts shall be made "without previous notice," had entered into contracts to the amount of millions of dollars for the supply of the army in Utah, without having given the required notice for the baseful commendation. quired notice for the benefit of competing bidders. Such a procedure was without color of law, and was the more inexcusable as having been ventured while Congress was in session. Why had the Secretary chosen to make these contracts without advertisement and without consulting Congress? He was willing to put the most charitable construction on this conduct

War, argued that the law of 1820 had been construed by the Department to repeal the law or 1809 in so far as the latter made it obligatory to give public notice prior to the formation of contracts. He thought the other features of Mr. Fessenden's amendment were unwise in theory, and would be found practically inconvenient and injurious to the public service.

Mr. Fessenden briefly defended his proposition; after which, the Senate proceeded to held an Evacutive again.

The morning hour was devoted to the consideration of the bill providing for grants of lands to States and Territories for Agricultural

an Executive session.

it came from the Senate, it was laid on the table—yeas 111, nays 78.

The House then went into Committee on the Military Academy bill, when Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, availed himself of the latitude allowed to debate in Committee, to renew the discussion of the Kansas question, replying to

whose pages these particulars are taken—"no body would believe, if I tried to relate it, how the service of the

Naus - Messra. Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs

Bright, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—21.

The second branch reads as follows:

And no contract for army supplies or ser vice of any description shall be hereafter made during the session of Congress, except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appro-priation adequate to its fulfilment."

The question having been taken, it was de-The question having been taken, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilder and Wil

Nays—Mesers. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitz-patrick, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—24.

Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Sebasan, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs,

Wright, and Yulee—25.

Mr. Stuart moved, as a new section to the bill, that hereafter the Secretaries of War and of the Navy be required to report to Congress the particular circumstances or emergency which, in their judgment, may have authorized any extraordinary contracts or expenditure in

amendment, reducing the appropriations made for the army in Utah, and limiting the expendtures for the same to the current year, and to the supply of deficiencies in the last, which was rejected on a call of the yeas and nays—yeas 22, says 26. The bill was then reported made by the Committee on Finance, to strike out the \$4,000 to enable John C. Rives to pay his reporters, it was agreed to, on a call of the

The Nebraska contested election case wa The Nebraska contested election case was considered, and, after debate, a resolution was adopted, allowing the parties until October 1st to take supplemental testimony. The Military Academy appropriation bill was debated, and after the rejection of several amendments, was finally passed as reported. The bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of Government for the enging fiscal year was also considered in Commitsuing fiscal year was also considered in Commit tee, and several amendments were proposed.

Pending a resolution providing for terminating

the debate on the bill, at half past four o'clock the House adjourned. Thursday, April 22, 1858.

A summary in the Intelligencer presents

Mason called up the resolution recently reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be

Mr. Collamer held that to authorize the ployment of force against a civilized nation, was in effect a declaration of war against that may be diaguised by

apparently remitting the question to the dis-cretion of the Executive. Congress alone has the power to declare war, and could not con-sistently delegate that power to the President. Mr. Mason defended the resolution of the committee, and considered that the forcible measures whose contingency was contempla-ted, were sufficiently justified by the violent conduct of certain citizens of Paraguay, in firing into an American vessel and destroying

The further discussion of the subject was interrupted by the arrival of the time appointed for the consideration of the special order, I being the deficiency bill, which was then debated upon a great variety of amendments, some of which were adopted, and reconsidered almost as soon as passed. Indeed, the labors of the Senate, in perfecting this important bill, assemed, for some time, not unlike those of

must, as the soldiers had orders to kill all the Higuenosis in Pairs, without appearing anybody, and the stress of the Pairs, without appearing anybody, and the stress of the Pairs without appearing anybody, and the stress of the Pairs, without appearing anybody, and the place of the pumped and heven (and the pumped

if Madar e de Brisembourg was a likely woman to give s much as thirty crowns for the safe delivery of her nephew at the gates of the Argues promised, in his annut's name, that the can should be forthcoming, and they attend him districted himmediately.

They got to the Arguest without missadven to fast of any sort. Arrived at the gate, Jacques and to his companion:

"Wait here; and I will send you out your rephew's clothes, and the thirty crowns for taking care of me."

While he was speaking, the gate was opened of the processed of the special consideration of the special order, which was agreed to, and the first leason and to have one particulars are taken—"no body would believe, if I tried to relate it, how the Bieur de Caumont rejoiced over the recovered and the thirty crowns for the special order, being the general consideration which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, Mesers. Mason, Douglas, Colle-Administration had committed the Government of the processed to the consideration of the processed to the special order, being the general consideration which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the special order, which was agreed to, and the discussion lasted until the hour for taking up the consideration by the Government of the proportion because undertaken at a discussion

ancy.

The distinguished Senator was proceeding in a brief historical review of the various acts of Congress in relation to the power of the Executive to employ the army for hostile purposes, when, the course of his speech having been interrupted by loud talking and disorder on the floor of the Senate, he temporarily suspended his remarks.

ment:

"That no part of the amount appropriated by this act for the service of any one fiscal year shall be used for or applied to the service of any other year, nor be transferred to o used for any other branch of expenditure than that for which it is specifically appropriated."

This was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, and Wade—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs.

Mr. Houston desired to call the attention of the Senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to those who remembered the dignity maintained by the body in former days. He had no complaint to make of the personnel of the Senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to those who remembered the dignity maintained by the body in former days. He had no complaint to make of the personnel of the Senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to those who remembered the dignity maintained by the body in former days. He had no complaint to make of the personnel of the Senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to the senate to the indecorum which too frequently marked its proceedings, and which was often to Mr. Houston desired to call the attention of

Mr. Houston thought they were most pertinent, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, avowing his determination to bring the subject up for consideration again to day.

The Senste then adjourned at a little before five o'clock.

After some discussion in regard to the priority of business, the House proceeded to consider the bill granting lands to States for the benefit of agricultural colleges. The House refused to lay the bill on the table—

The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was discussed in Committee, and a number of amendments were proposed but, without coming to a vote on the subject shortly after five o'clock the House adjourned During the session, Mr. English, of Indiana, gave notice that at one o'clock to day he would bring in a report from the committe of confer-

WASHINGTON BEHAVED WHEN HE WAS IN THE WRONG.

ence on the disagreeing votes upon the Kansas

An incident in the Virginians, representing Washington as ready to accept a challenge, has led Leslie's Illustrated paper to reprint the following pertinent anecdote from Weems's Life

the friends of Mr. Elizey. A dispute taking place in the court-house yard, Washington, at this time not twenty-two years of age, contrary was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gen-tleman, who, 'though but a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought

Washington to the ground.

"Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed that there would be murder off hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment, hearing how their combarracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their loved Colonel.

ing, no eloquence, could

" Happy for Mr. Payne and his party. Washington recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and, after thanking ing, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation, by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself, and went to a bull, behaving as if nothing had happened.

"The next day he went to a tavern, and wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him. Mr. Payne presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting expecting.

ceive his surprise upon entering the chamber where Washington was, he discovered a decanter of wine and glasses upon the table, and upon his entering, Washington arose, and in a very friendly manner met him, and presented him his hand, saying:

"' Mr. Payne, to err sometimes is nature ; to and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable, in the event of a refunction on the part of the Government of Paraguay to render redress for certain injuries done ficient, here's my hand, let us be friends.' It is only necessary to say, that from this time Mr. Payne became one of Washington's most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in Washington to arise from magnanimity, and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

" Some may think it strange (it isn't, though) of young women sent by us to the South as teachers have got married there, we have been literally overwhelmed with applications from

our Southern friends as are in want of teachers, self to us to continue at least six months in the business. We know that the conditions seem hard, but really we shall have to be inexorable.

"About three years ago, the trustees of a fine female academy in one of the Southern States wrote to us to send them a teacher.
We sent them a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, and they promptly wrote us a letter of warm thanks for the selection. In

the rhetoricians tell us that nothing is beautiful which is not true. If the absence of truth is the absence of beauty, this must indeed be the most hideous production of our times, for there is hardly a sentence in it that presents a truthful idea of the points at issue. Sir, it was n Reply to the Hen. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, in the Senate, March 20, 1858, on the Bill to Admit Kansas under the Lecompton my purpose to have examined this report in the light of the truths of history; but I shall Mr. President: This protracted debate, in which so many Senators have participated, is hastening to its close. Hundreds of thousands of the American people have watched its progress with the most intense and painful solicitude. When the President precipitated the question upon the country in his annual message, we were oppressed with the most profound apprehension for the result. Hardly a ray of hope illumined our pathway. We heard the imperious voice of that gigantic power which sways forego that labor, now rendered needless by the full and masterly presentation of facts by other Senators, especially by the distinguished Senators from Kentucky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] and

rious voice of that gigantic power which sways the National Government, demanding the consummation of this crime against the people of heralded as the advent of a champion and summation of this crime against the people of heralded as the advent of a champion and Kansas. We saw the Chief Magistrate of the leader into the national councils, by the per-Republic holding in one hand honors and pat- petualists and propagandists. The Senator, rounge, to seduce and corrupt; and in the other, thus heralded, hastened to mingle in the depower to smite down him who would not yield bate. He spoke, not to enlighten the Senate baser to smite down him who would not yield to his glittering blandishments. During these hundred days of conflict, we have seen the honors, the patronage, and the power of this Government openly prostituted by the President to seduce the weak, and to strike down life-long Democrats who could not be won by the country the beauties of that system of hu-corruption. Never has this nation witnessed man bondage, to which his State has clung such shameless and indecent prostitution of Ex- with relentless tenacity, a system he has ever such shameless and indecent prostitution of Executive power. Never have we witnessed such recking corruption or such abject and unblushing servility. In spite, however, of the potent influences of Executive powers of corruption and vengeance, of servility and treachery, our fears have yielded to our hopes, and our hopes are fast ripening into convictions, that this Lecorapton Constitution can never receive the sanction of the Congress of the United States. Our hope is now strong that this Lecompton Constitution, the Slave Power, and this Administration, will be consigned to that grave which Constitution, the Slave Power, and this Admin-istration, will be consigned to that grave which qualification for her legislators, and denies to knows no resurrection. The Administration her people the right to vote for Governor or may, by the corrupt appliances of Executive President, and that the Senator has endorsed, power, win a barren and fleeting triumph, but the signs all around us indicate that it is doomed McDuffie, that "Slavery is the corner-stone of o utter defeat; that the Slave Power will fall the republican edifice," and "repudiates as with it, to rise not again; and that the intelli- ridiculously absurd that much lauded but nogent and patriotic men of the country, who love where accredited motto of Mr. Jefferson, that Liberty and loathe fraud—men who are loyal to all men are created equal," we shall not be sur-the Constitution and the Union, to law and or-prised at this distrust of the people, this avowal der—will take the helm and guide the ship of

State hereafter on her course.

Sir, that pure, patriotic, and illustrious states
But the Senator from South Carolina, after nan, John Quincy Adams, has left recorded in confessing his ignorance of the events which his diary these pregnant words: "It is among the evils of Slavery, that it taints the very sources of moral principle," "establishes false estimates of virtue and vice," and "perverts human reason." Day by day, as I have watched the startling events which have transpired in the ill-starred Territory of Kansas—day by day, as I have listened to the studied perversions of those deeds of fraud and violence, trickery and falsehood, I have been reminded of the signifiments of emigrants recruited in the purlieus of cant words of the great statesman, whose rich lestning, varied and vast acquisitions, ripe experience, and matured intellect, were devoted to the high service of the Republic, at home and abroad, for half a century. In this age, and in this land, where the lights of Christian have done, the details of the history of Kansas. f Washington:

"In 1774, Washington was stationed at Alexmoral nature must be tainted, that heart must language. The Senator goes on to charge the reason must be perverted, before any citizen of America could be impelled to enact such crimes they had the power, in order to deleat and defend, or apologize for them. Perverted reason and tainted moral principle may lure or impel to the commission of such acts as have stained affairs of Kansas, and whose opinions are of the history of that Territory; but let Presidents and Senators remember, that from the hour the tempter glided into Paradise, and hissed into the too willing ear of the mother of mankind this bill," that we have "brought this imbrorlio for the very purpose" of "crushing out the Democratic party in the North." These char-ges and insinuations will have but little weight summation of this work, no genius, no learn-Great advocates have won fame before the judicial tribunals of the world in defence of great criminals, but that page of human history is yet to be written, which shall record the enduing fame of statesmen won in the vindication of crimes against the rights of the people.

The right of the people to frame their own the Chamber "is to agitate the question of Slavery," and he authoritatively announces to us that the time has gone by to discuss this question

forms of Government, as to them shall seem tion of Slavery in the abstract; and he declares most conducive to their happiness, is an achieved that "it should be, and must be, discussed as a most conducive to their happiness, is an achieved American right. It was won, not by your Kansas-Nebraska act—it was won eighty-two years ago, in the fire and blood of the Revolution. In amending old Constitutions, or in framing new ones, we should, either in the State or in Congress, rise above little technicalities and forms. We should remember the words of James Madison, "that forms ought to give way to substance; that a rigid adherence to forms would render nominal and nugatory territory in the South; to its fine soil and degive way to substance; that a rigid adherence to forms would render nominal and nugatory the transcendent and precious rights of the peother." The "Old Thirteen" received their charforms of Government in their own time and way. rolls a million of men," "men brought up on Eighteen new States have formed, some by horseback, with guns in their hands," and that country have generally risen above little technicalities and forms; they have generally sought to learn the will of the people of the new States and of the country, and to see if the Constitutions presented were republican. Never have we witnessed such an exhibition of special-ties and technicalities as in this case of Kansas. Sir, the records of both Houses of Congress, and the archives of the Executive department, will bear to all future time evidences of the Executive department, will bear to all future time evidences of the Executive department.

scruples, and the zeal for ahhering to ordinary forms, under the masks of which" the rights of the people have been sacrificed, and their will baffled. The people of that Territory have been stigmatized in official papers, and in both Houses of Congress, as "rebels," and "revolutionists," and "traitors," for exercising the clearest rights of American citizens. The Congress of the Luited States is not the place for more wealthy than the North. If it be true, the nation now in possession of \$9,700,000,000 ought to be poor indeed, for, since the adop-Senators gravely insist upon the most rigid adherence to the forms of laws, when they know that the transcendent and precious rights of the people have been, and will be, sacrificed by adherents to forms. They boldly deny established historical facts, because these facts mulated capital, of railroads, of ships; the sec are not officially proven; and they will not al-low them to be officially established. Fraud to which the Government now looks for the purtaints everything—all legal proceedings and contracts, even the marriage contract—everything except this Lecompton Constitution; and lars of cotton, rice, and tobacco, year after year. fraud seems to sanction this deformed monstros- and she may do so at a loss of millions annually. ity. Sir, there is not a Senator here, there is not an intelligent man in America, who does not know that this Lecompton Constitution is not an intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and be frands and by violence. The evidence is not an intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and be frands and by violence. The evidence is not an intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and be frands and by violence. The evidence is not an intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and intelligent man in America who does not know that this Constitution is tainted and intelligent man in America, who does not know that this Lecompton Constitution is an intelligent man in America, who does not know that this Lecompton Constitution is as the may do so at a loss of millions annually. She may import from the East and from the West, as she often has done, millions annually.

not know that this Constitution is tainted and vitiated by frauds and by violence. The evidence of this is as conclusive as is the evidence that the armies of England, France, and Rus sia, met at Sebastopol; that the light brigade charged at Balaklava; that the Redan and Malakoff were stormed. The acts of violence and fraud in Kansas are matters of history, proved by Congressional investigation; by the